The Rutherford Star.

"BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD."—DAVY CROCKET.

VOL. II. RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1868. NO. 45.

Town Ordinances.

1. Be it ordained by the Commissioners of Rutherfordton, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That a tax be, and the same is hereby laid of 15 cents on each One Hundred Dollars worth of real taxable property within the limits of said Town, for the year 1868, according to the assessment of 1868.
2. Be it further ordained That all persons liable to pay tax within the corporation be required to deliver to the Town Mayor on or before the 15th day of May, 1868, a list of all real taxable property for which they may be liable.—Any person failing to render such list shall be liable to a double tax, and the Mayor is hereby authorized to enforce this Ordinance strictly according to Law.
3. Be it further ordained, That all the male citizens within the incorporate limits of said Town, liable by law to work on public roads, be and they are hereby required to work on the public streets and roads in the corporate limits of said Town six days in the year or forfeit to the Mayor one dollar for each day they fail. Provided, That in the discretion of the Mayor such service may be rendered by substitute.
4. Be it further ordained, That the Mayor shall have power to divide the hands liable to work the streets and roads into companies, and order them to work on the streets or roads at any time or place he may deem necessary.—Provided, That he cannot require them to work more than six days in the year.
5. Be it further ordained, That any person who shall ride or hitch any horse, or other animal, on the side walk of the streets of the Town shall forfeit and pay a fine of One Dollar for the first and Two Dollars for each additional offence, to be collected and expended as other taxes for improvement of the Town.
6. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Twenty-Five Dollars be and is hereby levied on all retailers of Spirituous Liquors in quantities less than five gallons. Provided the sale of liquors by regular Physicians, strictly for medicinal purposes, shall be excepted from the operation of this ordinance.
7. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Five Dollars be laid upon all itinerant persons not residents of said county, who shall offer for sale any Goods, Wares or Merchandise within the limits of said Town.
8. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Ten Dollars be imposed for the exhibition of Equestrian and Menagerie performances, and a tax of Five Dollars is imposed upon all Shows generally known as Side-Shows, Slight-of-Hand, Magic Lanterns, or other exhibitions for pay, for each day or night shown or exhibited with in the corporation.
9. Be it further ordained, That a fine of One Dollar be and is hereby imposed on all persons who shall discharge fire arms of any kind with in the incorporation, except that portion of said incorporation lying east of the branch, east of said Town.

J. M. JUSTICE, *T. M.*
A. D. K. WALLACE, *Clerk.*

Influence of Newspapers.

A school teacher, who has been engaged for a long time in his profession, and witnessed the influence of a newspaper upon the minds of a family of children, writes as follows:

I have found it to be the universal fact, without exception, that those scholars of both sexes and of all ages, who have access to newspapers at home, when compared to those who have not, are:

1. Better readers, excellent in pronunciation, and consequently read more understandingly.
2. They are better spellers, and define words with more ease and accuracy.
3. They obtain practical knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires of others, as the newspaper has made them acquainted with the location of the important places, of nations, their government and doings on the globe.
4. They are better grammarians: for having become so familiar with every variety of style in the newspapers, from the commonplace advertisement to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and constantly analyze its construction with accuracy.
5. They write better compositions, using better language, containing more thoughts, more clearly and more connectedly expressed.

Those young men who have for years been readers of the newspapers are always taking the lead in the debating societies, exhibiting a more extensive knowledge upon a greater variety of subjects, and expressing their views with greater fluency, clearness and correctness in the use of language.

How a Golden Wedding was Performed.

A very romantic golden wedding was that of the father and mother of Bayard Taylor, at Philadelphia, on the 15th inst. A company of "fairies," composed of young ladies dressed in white, and decorated with appropriate emblems, and accompanied by a "queen" and two pages presented themselves at the conclusion of the welcoming address, much to the surprise of almost everybody present. The queen made a very feeling address to the aged couple, and at the conclusion she crowned the bride with a golden coronet and presented a golden emblem to the bridegroom. The pages were the grandson and grand daughter of the bridal couple. At the conclusion of the coronation each of the fairies in turn made an address, and deposited a wreath of garland at the feet of the bride and bridegroom. One represented "Truth," another "Charity," another "Temperance," another "America," another "Africa," another "Switzerland," and the last "Germany." "America" alluded to the sacrifice these parents had made in sending forth their youngest born, who fell mortally wounded at the battle of Gettysburg. "Africa" was represented by a young colored girl, who spoke of the services the venerable couple had rendered to her race in assisting to abolish slavery. "Temperance" spoke of their devotion to that cause, and concluded by drinking their health in a goblet of pure water. "Switzerland" and "Germany" spoke of their having given a daughter to one and a son to the other. Richard Henry Stoddard, the poet, read a poem written for a similar occasion.—The bridal party were the recipients of many beautiful and valuable tokens of love and regard from their friends.

SELECT STORY.

From the American Farmer.

WINE'S WORK.

BY HOWARD GLYNDON.

"Promise me, Charlie!"

She was leaning playfully over the back of his chair, looking down into his face. By "she," I mean Mrs. Gale, and "Charlie" was her husband. He had just settled himself for a quiet after-dinner cigar. But Mrs. Gale had mischievously snatched it from his hand, threatening to withhold it until he gave her the required promise. And now she laid one hand caressingly on his forehead, and stealing the other under his chin, she looked archly, yet half earnestly, down into the deeps of his eyes, with tender blue ones, as she repeated, "Promise me, Charlie. Now do, that's a dear!"

"Nonesense, Virginia;" and he tried to put away her hand.

"Oh! Charlie," reproachfully.

"Pshaw, do let me go. You'll choke me," he said, half impatiently.

"So I will," she cried, merrily, "if you don't promise me, this very minute, not to drink any thing stronger than pure cold water at Uncle Logan's party to night."

And forthwith she made a small but savage attack upon him, pulling his head back as far as she could get it, and making believe to clutch him by the throat with intense mock fury.

"Stop, Virgie, stop! Why, what are you about? Only let me get clear, and I'll pay you off for this little mischief.—There, now, you'll put out my eye with that pin in your sleeve. Oh, murder, my face? I'll promise, Oh, yes—anything!"

She still persevered in her spirited mode of enforcing an argument.

He shouted out, "Yes, yes! There now, I hope I have promised often enough to satisfy you."

"On your honor?"

"Certainly. Yes, of course."

"Oh, sir, I thought I could bring you to terms. Recollect, you have said on your honor. I shall hold you to your promise."

And she came around and seated herself on his knee very demurely indeed, after the manner of petted young wives when they have just gained a point.

"You saucy little puss, how dare you. And just see how you've scratched my face."

"Shall I kiss it and make it well?" she asked playfully. And then, while her face grew earnest in its pleading expression, she added: "Oh! Charlie, you do not know how anxious I have felt about this party ever since we decided to go.—They always have such a gay time at Uncle Logan's. And you know, dear though you would not do a wrong thing yourself, how easy it is for your companions to make you go too far, because you are such a dear, goodnatured fellow.—But now, that you have promised me, I feel quite easy And, dear, don't forget, when the young men begin to get too gay, come up stairs to me and baby."

And he promised.

Going out to an evening party at Uncle Logan's was no small affair, after considering that it was a good five miles ride from Glendale, out into the country, over rough roads, with Gunpowder river—swollen by recent rains—to be crossed.—For this was in a remote and secluded part of Maryland, distant from any railroad, and with no town near, where a vehicle might be obtained. Besides, Virginia Gale was a first-rate horsewoman, and feared nothing on her own account. That she was rather rash and fool hardy, will appear from the fact that she had resolved to encumber herself with a burden, though of a very interesting kind.

To be brief—it was still early, of a clear, frosty evening, when Virginia came out equipped for the ride.

"Here, Hester, hold the baby. Now, Charlie—"

And giving him her hand she placed her foot in the other, and sprang lightly into the saddle.

"Now, give him to me."

The idea of such a mother-bird as Virgie going away five miles to spend the evening and leaving her baby, would have pronounced an insanity, if any one had been absurd enough to propose it to her.

"Dear little fellow, how bright he looks," she said, fondly pulling down the corner of the shawl. "Look, Charlie."

And the little one gave a soft coo, in answer to papa's merry chirrup, as he looked into the huge bundle of shawls, and patted the tiny, rosy face, just peeping out of its snug enclosure. Then, after mamma had given her parting directions to Hester—promoted to be housekeeper in her absence—they started off, the light, crisp snow cracking under the feet of their horses.

"Give Charlie to me, Virgie," her husband said, when they reached the river, and reigned in their horses upon its bank.

"Keep close to me," he added, and not another word was spoken until they reached the opposite bank; for the fording of the river, in its present condition, was a difficult, almost dangerous undertaking.

"I do hope the moon will be up when we come back," Virgie said. Then added, anxiously, as he again deposited the child in her arms:

"The river is deeper than I thought; and really it would be dangerous to cross in the dark."

Lights were glimmering from the windows as they rode up to Uncle Logan's gate; and as the number of horses and vehicles already congregated around it showed that the invited guests of the Christmas Eve party were already beginning to drop in. Aunt Lizzie came out to the door to meet them, and took the sleeping babe from Virgie's poor, tired arms.

"Remember, Charlie," she said imploringly, as they were on the point of separating—she, for Aunt Lizzie's comfortable room above stairs—he, for the society of his boon companions.

"Never fear me!" and he went gaily away.

Alas! for the promise made to the fond, credulous wife, sitting up stairs in the quiet matronly circle, with her babe on her knee, so proud and happy, for it was her first child. And what young mother ever failed to appreciate the dignity of her position at such a time?

In less than half an hour Charles Gale had forgotten his promise, wife, child, everything; and again and again his glass was filled, and his voice raised in riotous chorus with the loudest.

The night waned, and the guests began to disperse. Virgie sat in the dressing-room, all ready for the ride, holding in her lap what seemed to be a huge bundle of shawls, out which was in reality little Charlie, who lay curled up in his warm nest fast asleep, with one little fat thumb in his mouth.

"I wonder what makes Charlie so late?" she said, at last, impatiently.

"Aunt Lizzie, will you please send for him, and say I'm waiting?"

He came at length, but the first words he spoke told her all. She knew at once that he was intoxicated, although to others only a very slight excitement was all that appeared unusual about him.

Oh! the shame! She hardly dared speak to him. All her thought was to get him away before he betrayed his condition to other eyes.

"Give me the child," he said.

And as she did so, she felt that his arm was unsteady.

"Oh! I dare not trust the baby with him," was her thought, but she was silent.

She could not bear that those around should know the mortifying truth.

"I do wish you would stay all night, Virgie," spoke Aunt Lizzie; renewing her entreaties. "It is so late, and it is growing colder."

Virgie thought of the dreary five miles' ride, with a drunken husband, and then the river! She had before refused to stay, but now she thought better of it.

"What do you think of it, Charles?—Hadn't we better stay?" she asked persuasively.

But liquor had made him sullen.

"No, we must go home," he said, surlily.

She knew it would avail nothing to argue the matter with him, but only led to a painful exposure; so she commenced paying her adieux.

By dint of gentle coaxing she induced him to give the babe to her before they started.

As they rode away, Uncle Logan shouted out to them:

"Look out for the river!"

Virgie's heart was too heavy for a reply, but Charles shouted back, with maudlin cheerfulness:

"All right!"

As they rode on she saw that he was sinking into a drunken stupor! Oh, if they were only safe at home, how glad she would be! And then she thought of the river yet to be forded; and every breath was a prayer. She determined not to let him have the child when crossing; but to trust to her own arm and courage to carry herself and the babe through. She hoped he would not think to ask her for the child, and was nerving herself for a refusal, in case he should, when they came in sight of the water.

The moon shone down making it almost as bright as day. Virgie thanked heaven for that! But she shuddered as the sweep of the waters fell on her ear; and she saw it foaming white in the moonlight as it swept on in a strong current.

Charles roused himself.

"Where's the boy?" he asked.

"Never mind, dear! he's asleep, and I don't like to disturb him. I can carry him over. "I'm strong enough for it."

"What is the woman thinking of?—You carry him over indeed? Give him to me?"

"But Charles you are not in a condition to hold him. I shall be thankful if you can guide your horse over safely as you are."

Ha! What do you mean by that?"

She made him no answer.

"Do you take me for a fool?" he said roughly and angrily.

No, Charles, don't do so! You know your arm is very unsteady just now. It is, indeed!"

"Ah, I understand you now. So mad-am, I suppose you think I am drunk?"

Again she was silent.

"Give me the child!" he said fiercely.

"O, Charles! For God's sake—"

"Give him to me, I say! Do you think to brave me so? Give him here this minute."

Resistance, she knew, was useless. It would only serve to infuriate him; and what will not a drunken man do?

Uncovering the little sleeping face, she kissed it once—then drawing the thick shawls which enveloped the little figure, she covered the face again, and gave him into her husband's arms.

"Charles! For the love of heaven be careful."

"Don't be a fool!"

So they plunged in, and she did not take her eyes from the other two, until they had nearly reached the opposite bank. Then her horse stepped on a stone, and, slipping, nearly precipitated her into the water. When her attention was again free they had reached the opposite bank.

"There he is!" said Charles triumphantly, as he placed the bundle in her arms. "What a simpleton you were to think I couldn't bring him over safely."

How very light it was! Good heaven! She moved it about in her arms—pressed it close; then uttering an awful shriek.

"My child! My little child! My Charlie! O, my child!"

Both turned simultaneously back to the water. The quick eye of the mother was just in time to catch one last brief glimpse of a little rosy, pitiful upturned face—and then it disappeared down the current, and the rapid waters flowed on.

In his drunken unconsciousness Charles had let the sleeping infant slip out of the shawls, and nothing could be heard above the noise of the waters. He did not know it till the mother screamed.

There was no help. Oh, it was pitiful, heart-breaking! Poor young mother.

The home of the Gales is very still now. Virgie's pale face seems paler yet, from contrast with her black dress. The cradle looks so desolate, standing always back in one corner of the nursery. She never passes it without having her heart wrung anew; and will sit for hours, folding and unfolding the little clothes, and her hands linger lovingly among them.—There is a pair of tiny shoes in the drawer of her work table, and a lock of hair, soft baby hair, in the great Bible.

Let us hope that Charles Gale is a better though a sadder man; for, ever since that fatal night, he has given up strong drink.

"THE DEVIL TO PAY."—This phrase doubtless originated in a printing office, on some Saturday night's settlement of wages.

"John," says the publisher to the bookkeeper, "how stands the cash account?"

"Small balance on hand, sir,"

"Let's see," rejoined the publisher, "how far that will go toward satisfying the hands."

John begins to figure arithmetically; so much due to Potkins, so much to typus, so much to Grubble, and so on, through a dozen dittos.

The publisher stands aghast.

"Here is not money enough, by a jug full."

"No, sir, and besides, there is the *devil to pay.*"

A greenhorn, seeing for the first time a pair of snuffers, asked:

"What's them fur?"

"To snuff the candle."

"To snuff the candle?"

The candle just then needed attention, and with his thumb and finger he pinched off the snuff, and carefully put it into the snuffer, saying:

"Well, now, them *is* handy."

The pitch of a tune often sticks in the throat.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

A Detective's Experience—A touch of Romance.

"It was just before the war," said the detective, "that a queer trick was played upon me by a young fellow accused of forgery."

"How was it? Let me hear the story."

The Chief called me into the office one morning, and told me that a check for $4.000 had been drawn by the confidential clerk of a well known commercial house, and had been cashed at the bank where their funds had been deposited. It was a forgery, and the clerk had left as soon as the money was obtained. His name was Henry Harding; his parents lived in one of the interior parishes of the State, and it was supposed that he had gone there before setting out elsewhere. I could only learn that he was young and of rather effeminate appearance. I was soon on the way. I had found out where the family of young Harding lived, and I hoped to reach the house before night, but in this I was disappointed. Long before dusk dark clouds began to form along the verge of the horizon and climb rapidly to the zenith.

The thunder and lightning came at intervals, and I was soon assured that one of these semi-tropic storms which are so frequent in the summer, would ere long burst upon me in its fury. I hastened forward, therefore, looking eagerly for some place of shelter. I had proceeded but a little distance when I saw just before me a woodman's hut. I got into this as soon as possible. I had hardly got comfortably sheltered before a lady and gentleman dashed up to the hut and dismounted. Like myself they were seeking shelter from the storm. The man was middle-aged, and exhibited in his person the strong athlethic frame, the open brow, and genial, pleasant face of the Southern planter; but there was in his countenance now a touch of sadness, a seemingly exquisite sense of sorrow, strangely out of keeping with what the man should have been. His companion was a young girl of exquisite beauty, with dark, soulful eyes, and hair black as night.

She looked, indeed a daughter of the tropics, and the tall, splendid woman was regal in its majesty. She was such a woman as a man could wish to live for and, if need be, die for. They were both in traveling costume, and from their conversation I judged them to be father and daughter, just setting out on a journey, and endeavoring to reach the river for an up-going steamer. Shortly after their arrival a negro boy drove up in a cart containing trunks. On one of these was the name of "Mrs. Harding, La." My resolution was taken on the instant. I would follow these people. I took passage on the same steamer. I would not lose sight of the girl. I was satisfied she was going to her brother.

I insinuated myself into her presence, and at last got into conversation. I was one half in love with her already; before we reached St. Louis I was wholly so. I learned that she was going to New York for some object she did not reveal. I thought I knew what the object was; but it had become of secondary importance now, for I was deeply, unmistakably in love. At last we reached New York. I could contain myself no longer. I sought an opportunity and told her of my love—told my name, occupation, and present object; I revealed everything; I only asked to share her affections. She seemed greatly agitated, and asked that I would leave her until the next day. This was the forenoon on Monday.

Tuesday afternoon I called for my answer. The servant who answered my summons informed me that the young lady had left the evening previous on a steamer for the West Indies; but she had left a note. I tore open the letter eagerly. It contained these words:

Sir—For your preference I am much obliged; but the laws forbid gentlemen marrying each other. By the time this reaches you I will be on board the West India steamer.

Very respectfully,
HENRY HARDING.

It took no more to show that a trick had been played me. You may believe I have seldom told that love story.

A Living Headless Child.

The Deposit (N. Y.) *Courier* is responsible for the following marvellous story:

In the vicinity of Spoon river, in Illinois, is a child that was born and has lived five years without a head. Mrs. ——, the mother, is a widow, of a soldier, formerly living in Marshall county, who enlisted in the sixty-fifth or Scotch regiment, and was killed at the battle of Devington, Mo. She was standing beside her husband during the engagement, when a cannon ball carried his head completely away, her body falling into her arms, and covering her with blood. The shock affected her greatly. When her child was born there was not a semblance of a head about it. The limbs are perfectly developed, the arms long, and the shoulders, where the head and neck should be, smoothly rounded off.

But the most surprising thing of all is that the face is situated in the breast. Of course, there being no neck, the power of turning its head is wanting, except as the whole body is moved; but this difficulty is overcome by the singular faculty it possesses of turning its eyes in their sockets, enabling it to see quite as well on either side as those more perfectly formed. The upper portion of its body is as white as the purest Caucasian; from the waist downward is blood red. This strange creature, now an active boy of five years old, as it to compensate for his deformity, possesses the most clear and bird-like tones ever listened to, singing with singular correctness everything it may hear, and its voice at this very early age accomplishes two octaves easily.

A Beautiful Allegory.

Mr. Crittenden was engaged in defending a man who had been indicted for a capital offense. He closed his effort by the beatiful allegory:

When God in his eternal mercy conceived the thought of man's creation. He called to Him three ministers waiting constantly upon the throne. Justice, Truth and Mercy, and thus addressed them:

"Shall we make man?" Then said Justice, "O, God, make him not, for he will trample upon Thy laws. Treth made answer also, "O, God, make him not, for he will pollute Thy Sanctuary." But Mercy dropping down upon her knees, and looking up through her tears exclaimed, "O, God make him: I will watch over him with all my care through all the dark paths through which he may have to tread. Then God made man, and said to him, "O, man; thou art the child of Mercy—go deal with thy brothers."

Drill for Single Volunteers.

Fall in—Love with some amiable and virtuous young woman on the first opportunity you may have.

Attention—Pay to her, assiduously and respectfully.

Right Face—Pop the question like a man, and she'll accept you.

Quick March—With her to the Church and go through the services of holy matrimony.

Halt—And reflect seriously for a few moments; then determine to devote yourself entirely to your wife.

Right about face—From the haunts you have frequented when single, and prefer your own home.

Advance Arms—To your young wife when out walking together, and don't let her walk three or four yards behind you.

Break off—Billiard playing, betting and staying out at night, if you wish to have a happy home.

An Amusing Dilemma.

A young parson of the Universalist faith many years since, when the Simon pure Universalism was preached, started westward to atend a convention of his brethren in the faith. He took the precaution to take a phial of cayenne in his pocket to sprinkle his food with, a preventative of fever and ague. The convention met, and at dinner a tall Hoosier observed the parson as he seasoned his meat and addressed him thus:

"Stranger, I'll thank you for a leetle of that ere red salt, for I'm kind o' car'ous to try it."

"Certainly," replied the parson; "but you will find it very powerful; be careful how you use it."

The Hoosier took the proffered phial, and feeling himself proof against any quantity of raw whiskey, thought he could stand the "red salt" with impunity, accordingly he sprinkled a junk of beef rather bountifully with it and forthwith introduced it into the capacious mouth.

It soon began to take hold. He shut his eyes, and his features began to writhe, denoting a very inharmonious condition physically. Finally he could stand it no longer. He opened his mouth and screamed "Fire!"

"Take a drink of cold water from the jug," said the parson.

"Will that put it out?" asked the martyr, suiting the action to the word. In a short time the unfortunate man began to recover, and, turning to the parson, his eyes yet swimming in water, exclaimed:

"Stranger, you call yourself a 'Versalist, I believe?"

"I do," mildly answered the parson.

"Waal, I want to know if you think it consistent with your belief to go about with hell fire in your breeches pockets?"

GOOD ADVICE.—Stop grumbling. Get up two hours earlier in the morning, and begin to do something out of your regular profession. Mind your own business, and with all your might let other people's alone. Give away or sell your dog. Smoke your cigar through an air stove. Eat with moderation and go to bed early. Talk less of your own peculiar gifts and virtues, and more of your friends and neighbors. Be cheerful. Fulfill your promises. Pay your debts. Be yourself all you would see in others. Be a good man and stop grumbling.—*Exchange*

JACOB'S LADDER—cannot be said to be *ascending* to heaven. It should be said, "one part of which rested on the earth and the other extended to Heaven, on which the angels were assending and decending." In an emblematical sense this ladder may be considered as resting upon the Book of the Law; for by paying implicit confidence to the doctrines containedin that sacred volume we are convinced by promises incontrovertible, more solid than the earth, more permanent than the heavens, that, by a steadfast *faith* in well-doing, a continual *hope*, and a heart replete with *charity* and benevolence, we shall finally attain the summit of that ladder, metaphorically speaking, the dominions of bliss and mansions of pure delight.

TO MEASURE CORN IN THE CRIB.—Measure the length, width, and depth of the crib in feet; multiply these three dimensions together, and the product by 4; cut off the last right hand figure; those to the left express the number of bushels of unshelled corn. If measured in inches multiply the three dimensions together, and divide the product by 4300; the quotient will be the number of bushels.

Dayton, Ohio, makes 650,000 gallons of linseed oil a year.

A pair of Maine towns have been named Grant and Colfax.

Nice sirloin steaks retail for twelve and a half cents a pound in Indianapolis.

Longfellow is picking up many odd volumes in Paris for his private library.

Two hundred German emigrants arrived in Galvaston, Texas, on the 17th ult.

Oxen are wanted in Oregon. The average price is $1,000 a yoke.

Mississippi has, in some sections, raised three crops of hay this year.

Rollins estimates the internal revenue for the current fiscal year at $150,000,000.

Texas claim to be a "land of milk and honey," because you can get cows for $40 a dozen.

It is said that there are acorns enough within three miles of Jefferson, Texas, to fatten three thousand hogs.

The cattle disease is raging in the vicinity of Alexandria, Va. Many valuable animals have died.

There are over forty tobacco factories in Richmond, Va., employing nearly 2,500 persons.

In Chautauqua county, New York, there are published eleven weekly papers and two monthlies.

A flock of ants, ten miles in width, recently swept across Shasta Valley, Siskiyou county, California.

Minnesota exports a crop of about fifteen million bushels of wheat this season worth twenty millions dollars.

The Waco (Texas,) Examiner thinks the planters can get rid of the cotton worm by burning the stalks this fall.

A contemporary says: "The air was rent by the shouts of three thousand people." The editor probable wrote it "shouts."

The Chicago Sorosis, a new weekly paper devoted specially to the interest of women eschews the suffrage question entirely.

A marriage took place in Thomaston, Maine, last Saturday, in which the bridegroom was eighty-five and the bride eighty.

In Hadley, Mass., there is a lady seventy nine years old who has never taken a ride in a stage coach, car, steamboat, or any other species of public conveyance.

Mississippi is becoming a wheat growing State. The planters are turning their attention to this crop, and find the soil admirably adapted to it.

There will be four eclipses during 1869, two of the sun and two of the moon. One of the latter will be visible here January 27th.

Advices from Washington say that on the first day of the next session, Congressman Kelly of Pennsylvania, will introduce a Constitutional amendment providing for universal suffrage in all the States.

Things in Spain are bringing into daily use a work which is spelled with two i's one of which most journalists and all printers leave out, namely: pronunciamientos.

In Charleston, South Carolina, the trade of this season is three times as heavy as of any other season since the termination of the war. Jobbing merchants wear smiling faces.

One of the inundated, an intelligent gentleman, says the New Orleans Crescent, estimates the aggregate losses of small property holders in New Orleans who suffered by the late overflow at a half million dollars.

Christian Rouch, of Hancock county, had his hand badly mutilated by a sorghum mill. These accidents are too common. More care or a new style of mill is needed badly.

Brigham Young offers the undivided fiftieth of his hand and heart to Miss Annette Ince, an actress now performing at Salt Lake City.

In the small village of Holyoke, Mass., last June, the lives of thirteen persons have been lost accidentally or taken with murderous intent.

The operation of the transfusion of blood has been successfully preformed in the hospital at Milan in a case of a woman afflicted by chloremia.

One hundred and seventy-five ladies of Cleveland have pledged themselves to meet and organize a Young Women's Christian Association.

Mrs. Doctor Bland intends starting a magazine shortly, for women only. She has not yet determined whether to publish in Chicago or Indianapolis.

Efforts are making in England to amalgamate the two branches of the legal profession, by abolishing the distinction between attorneys and barristers.

The Boston Post suspects, from her presents of teapots and bed quilts, that the Queen of Madagascar has matrimonial intentions upon our Secretary of State.

The new iron bridge over the Housatonic river at Great Barrington is just completed, at a cost of $8,000; and it is expected to last about as many years.

A new kind of cotton is being raised in Mecklenburg, North Carolina. It is called "wool cotton and is nearly the color of wool. It is said by cotton dealers to be a superior article.

A lodger in a Portland (Me.) hotel, a few evenings since, came down stairs and told the clerk the gaslight would not burn, and he thought it wanted a new wick.

The Texas papers strongly urge a division of the State. The subject will be a prominent feature of the adjourned meetings of the Constitutional Convention in December.

A Maine man has packed no less than 1,600,000 cans of green corn this year, employing over 700 hands, not to mention huskers, and having 1,900 acres of sweet corn under cultivation.

Al ladies floriculturist because they raise roses and lilies on their cheeks?—If a ladies hair be carroty, her nose turnup, and her complexion reddish, could she be called a horticulturist.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 27, 1868.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

The President in the Chair.

The journal of Wednesday was read and approved.

Mr. Long presented the petition of certain citizens of Davidson county, relative to the damming of streams by the owners of millsites.

Mr. Etheridge presented the petition relative to the formation of the County of Dare. Passed first reading and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Blythe gave notice of the introduction of a bill relative to the right of property; also a bill amending the 229th Section Revised Code.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr Winstead introduced a bill amending the charter of the Oxford branch of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

On motion of Mr. Winstead referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Etheridge introduced a bill amending chap. 91, Revised Code, which upon motion was referred to a special committee of three.

Mr. White moved to amend by printing Amendment adopted.

The President appointed Messrs. Etheridge, White, and Moore of Carteret as the Committee.

Mr. Long in roduced a bill relative to the sale of property exempted by law.—Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Love introduced a bill to supply Registers of Deeds with blank books.

Passed first reading and referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. White asked to be excused from the special Committee which was granted, and Mr. Barrow appointed in his stead.

Mr. Martindale gave notice of a bill to amend the charter of the Williamston & Tarboro' Railroad.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of a bill authorizing certain counties to issue bonds.

Passed first reading and referred to Committee on Finance.

ON THIRD READING.

Bill amending Section 19 Chap. 118 came up for third reading.

Mr. Barrow moved to amend by providing that the bill went into operation on the day it was ratified. Adopted. Passed first reading unanimously.

Bill extending the time allowed widows to dissent from deceased husband's will.

Passed unanimously.

Bill for collection of 1868 taxes in Carteret county came up.

Mr. Respass moved to amend Section 12 of the bill.

Amendment rejected.

Bill passed 36 to 2.

Bill amending the 7th Sect. Chap. 72 Code of Civil Procedure. Passed 34 to 1.

Mr. Robbins moved to reconsider their vote. Motion lost.

SECOND READING.

Bill incorporating N. C. Mutual Home Insurance Company.

Mr. Rich moved to amend by striking out Section 7. Agreed to,

Mr. Rich moved to amend the 13th section with reference to the homestead law, but subsequently withdrew the motion.

Bill passed second reading.

Mr. Moore of Carteret asked leave of absence for the Senator from Cravan until Monday next. Granted.

Mr. Welker asked leave for Mr. Beeman until Monday next Granted.

Mr. Cooke asked leave of absence for Mr. Purdie for two days. Granted.

On motion of Mr. Beeman the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Nov. 27, 1868.

The House met at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by Rev. G. W. Pepper.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Smith of Wayne, Gunter, Moore, Davis, Rice, Williams, of Harnett, and Williamston.

Mr. Sinclair reappeared in his seat, having recovered from his recent illness.

The Chair announced the appointment of the following Committee on Salaries and Fees: Messrs. Stilley, Justice of Henderson, Grier, Bowman and Dixon.

Mr. Malone offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to report what legislation is necessary to enable the State to obtain the prompt payment of all the interest upon bonds due from the various rail road corporations to the State; and if necessary, to report a bill for this purpose and for the purpose of directing the application of the dividends arising from stocks owned by the State in these companies and corporations. The resolution was laid over.

Mr. Vest introduced a resolution instucting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their efforts to change the laws of the United States as to give poor men an equal chance to distil whiskey and brandy with rich men. Laid over.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Justice of Rutherford, introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Judson Female College, at Hendersonville. Laid over.

Mr. Vest, is pursuance of notice given at the last session, introduced a bill to incorporate the Salem Fire Company; which was considered under a suspension of the rules and passed its several readings.

Mr. Barnett introduced a bill to consolidate the several acts in relation to the corporation of the town of Salisbury; which was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Bowman introduced a bill to amend chapter 71 of the Code of Civil Procedure which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Fees.

Mr. Malone introduced a bill in regard to obtaining license to practice law in this State. [It provides that persons who have heretofore received from the Supreme Court license to practice law in the county courts may practice in all the courts of the State.]

The bill was considered under a suspension of the rules and passed its several readings.

A communication was received from Judge W. B. Rodman, of the Code Commission, transmitting a bill to impose a tax on successions to real and personal estate and to provide for its collection.—The bill was referred to the Finance Committee and ordered to be printed.

CALENDAR.

House bill No. 29, to provide for the appointment of entry takers, was read.

On motion of Mr. Clayton, of Transylvania, the bill was amended so as to provide for the appointment of rangers by the Commissioners of each county.

The bill passed its third reading.

House bill No. 32 establishing a ferry across the Neuse river, reported favorably from the Judiciary committee.

On motion of Mr. Stilly, the enacting clause was amended to read in conformity with the Constitution; and the bill passed its third reading.

House bill No. 30 to incorporate the Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina.

Mr. Bowman referred to the fact that the Code Commission had furnished the House with a bill (No. 40) to impose a tax of $20 upon each private bill. It seemed to him better to postpone action upon all private bills until the action of the Legislature is known. If a special tax is imposed at all, it is right and proper that it should be imposed upon all private bills passed at this session.

On motion of Mr. Proctor, the bill was made a special order for next Friday at 12 o'clock.

The resolution in relation to the Ordinances of the Convention, introduced by Mr. Sinclair, was read. (It provides for the appointment of a committee to examine the Ordinances of the late Convention, and report whether there is anything therein contained demanding legislative action during the present session.)

Mr. Sinclair called attention to two resolutions of the Convention, and moved to amend his resolution so as to include resolutions.

The resolution was adopted.

The resolution, introduced by Mr. Estes, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into and report upon the Constitutionality of the act to incorporate the North Carolina Loan and Trust Company, was adopted.

The Chair announced that the Calendar was exhausted.

Mr. Shaver gave notice that on to-morrow or some subsequent day he would introduce a bill in relation to the fees of Registers of deeds.

Mr. Graham gave notice that he would introduce a bill to have the charter of the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road Company surrendered by the State; and a bill to incorp rate the Swift Island Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Leary introduced a resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives to use their influence to have the political disabilities removed from citizens of North Carolina. Laid over.

Mr. Ragland, by general consent, introduced a bill for the relief of deotors, and moved that it be referred to a special committee of three, which was agreed to.

Mr. French gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to require foreign insurance companies doing business in this State to deposit with the State Treasurer a certain percentage of their policies issued in the State of North Carolina.

Mr. Argo introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to review the Code of Civil Procedure; which was adopted.

Mr. Bowman gave notice that after thirty days he will introduce a bill for the relief of Morgan Bryan, John Carson and others of Alleghany county, proposing to confirm certain grants of land.

Mr. Whitely introduced a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report as soon as possible upon the bill for the benefit of endorsers and securities; which was adopted.

Mr. Nicholson introduced a bill to amend an act entitled an act to amend the 59th chapter of the Revised Code in relation to ordinaries and inns, which was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Sykes presented the petition of citizens of Pasquotank county; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The House adjourned.

The Bankrupt Law.

According to a provision of the Bankrupt law, as originally passed, parties filing their petitions within one year after it went into operation might be discharged from their debts without regard to the amount of assets or property surrendered; that is, a debtor having no property beyond what the law exempted, and allowed him to retain, might still be relieved of his debts. This provision of the law, limited originally to one year, was afterwards extended, by an amendment, to the 1st of January, 1869, and the extension so made will therefore run out in about thirty days. Upon petitions filed after that date, the debts will not be discharged unless at least fifty per cent. of the amount proved shall be paid, or a majority of the creditors give their consent in writing.—*Standard.*

METHODISM IN NEW-JERSEY.—New-Jersey is called the garden field of Methodism. It has now over 50,000 followers in that State. The Methodist church edifices are the handsomest in New Jersey, and others are being constantly erected. A magnificent edifice is now in course of erection by the Methodists in Morristown, headed by the Hon. Geo. D. Cobb. At Hackensack a number of the wealthier inhabitants have formed a new Methodist E. church organization, and will soon commence a magnificent structure. A church, 52 feet by 80 feet, is being built by the members of that denomination at Boonton, a portion of which will soon be dedicated to the worship of God. Revivals are in progress at Newark, Elizabeth, Trenton, Bloomingdale, Libertyville, and other towns in the State.

In a corset-maker's shop, in Philadelphia, there is a sign giving the information that "all kinds of ladies stays here."

Carpet-baggars in Nashville, Tenn., have started a broom factory, two chair factories, and three soap factories, the largest in the South

The Star.

CARPENTER & LOGAN,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1868.

☞ Both the Editors are absent this week. This will account for the absence of Editorial matter, and for short comings generally. The senior instructed us (the sub) to tell his patrons that he was summoned to attend the Federal Court at Raleigh, (the place where the Junior has been for some time.) All we can say is, if they will persist in running after them girls down there, they may frame their own excuse when they get back—we won't.

Confidential.

Reader, do you remember your first attempt at composition, and what came of it? While both the Editors are absent let us give our experience. Of course, *love*, that endless source of torment, prompted it. We was as deeply in love with —— as any boy of fifteen can be, but, alas! our bashfulness prevented our making any sign. We felt that we must tell it, or burst, but how *could* we?

Just at this critical moment a thought struck us, and, seizing book and pencil we wrote thusly:

I love the waving grass of Spring,
The blooming flow'rs which Summer brings,
The golden fruits Autumn bestows,
And the pure spotless Winter's snows;
But for another love I sigh—
A love for one no longer nigh.
Oh! distant love, where'er I be,
My heart still fondly turns to thee;
If shipwreck'd on life's stormy sea,
Or forced in distant climes t' rove,
One priceless boon I ask of thee—
Forget not my unchanging love.

This was duly placed in her hand, and for a brief space we were considerably relieved. But the end was not yet. We were horrified, a few days after, by a schoolmate saying to me:

"Look here, old —— is as mad as —— about what you wrote to his daughter."

Visions of *Pater-familias* coming furiously upon us, with cowhide and bludgeon, floated through our mind, and in our fright we wrote an humble recantation of principles, as set forth in No. 1, and sent it as a peace offering, vowing, at the same time, to never again touch a pen, should we escape with our life.

Being afraid to broach the subject, we have never yet ascertained whether the respected gentleman aforesaid was really angry or not. When this meets his eye, he will know, (if he did not then,) why we persisted in keeping out of his way. If he was not angry we will whip that boy yet—*see* we will.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, our Vice President elect, was married on Wednesday, the 18th ultimo, to Miss Nellie Wade, a niece of Hon. B. F. Wade, President of the United States Senate. May their honeymoon never end.

The insurrection in Cuba is progressing. Thousands of Filibusters are organizing in the principal cities of the United States, for the purpose of assisting the insurrectionists.

For two years Turkey has been endeavoring to suppress the Cretan Rebellion; but with little success.

Vesuvius is again active. The eruption was increasing on the 19th ult.

Gradual Extinction of an Ancient Evil.

The Madrid *Gazette*, of October 16th, contains a decree of the Spanish Junta, giving representation in the constituent Cortes to the Spanish colonies, and declaring free all children of female slaves born subsequently to the 17th of September, 1868. These important measures will of course have to be ratified by the national assembly. It is probable that some gradual plan of emancipation is indicated in the decree, will commend itself to the Spanish Legislature. The public sentiment of Europe, which has been against slavery ever since it ceased to have any pecuniary interest in it, was long ago responded to by some of the leading minds of Spain, notwithstanding the heavy stake which that country continued to have in slavery and the slave trade. More than a quarter of a century ago, Balmes, the most eminent writer and theologian of Spain, contended in an elaborate essay that Christianity contained the germ of final emancipation of all men, but that necessarily, as slavery was radically intertwined with the whole frame work of society, its extinction must be by a gradual process. In conforming to the emancipating spirit of the age, Spain will no doubt keep in view the danger to her own interests from an abrupt transition from slavery to freedom, or instead of the twelve or fifteen millions which she annually receives from Cuba she will receive nothing, and the island become as unprofitable as Jamaica or St. Domingo. The slave population of Cuba is in character far below the plane of the slaves of the United States, and their immediate emancipation would probably inflict a blow upon the industry and production of the island which would greatly diminish, if not destroy its commercial prominence and value. Probably the junta has had these contingencies in view in the indication which it has given of progressive abolition, which will leave time for the substitution of other labor in case that of the classes to become free should prove unavailable.

We seem indeed approaching an epoch when one of the oldest and most universal of human institutions appears about to come to an end. In all nations of the earth, ancient and modern, slavery has existed in some form. Its origin is hid in the twilight of the most remote antiquity, for the very dawn of the earliest historical light which has come down to us reveals its existence. The Jews from the time of Abraham held slaves; the Phoenecians were great slave-traders 3,000 years ago; among Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, slavery existed; in the Carthagenian empire; in Greece from its earliest age, and outnumbering the free three or four to one; in Rome to such an extent that some Romans owned 20,000 slaves each. The institution continued to prevail in the countries which were formed from the fragments of Rome; and down to a late period existed in the nations of Europe, and always in Africa, amongst the negroes themselves, though it was not till the fifteenth century, the great era of maratime discovery and commerce, that blacks formed the great mass of the slaves. Surely those who live to see so venerable an evil as slavery near its dissolution may regard themselves without much vanity as in an era of extraordinary changes, and not be without hope that other evils of as long continuance, such as war, which perhaps first led to slavery, and which is the crowning curse of all the afflictions of humanity may ere long come to an end.

A Government Official in Search of Election News.

A well known official in the Treasury Department, celebrated for his dispatch of business, and for his genial wit, gives an amusing account of his experience on the evening of the late election. The gentleman is a mild "conservative," though he has not voted for years, and is no politician. He says: "I came down street about nine o'clock to hear the news, and went first to the *Star* office, where I found plenty of Republicans and the news pouring all one way. I thought I'd like it in smaller doses and concluded to try the *Express* office. Didn't find things quite so gushing and hilarious here as they might have been, but tripped up stairs, expecting to see a crowd of Democrats. To my surprise I found but one man in the establishment; he was in the third story, where he was paid to stay and answer questions. "What's the news?" said I. "Republicans carry Connecticut by 3,000; Pennsylvania by 15,000; Ohio by 25,000; Indiana by 8,000; Illinois by ——." I told him to stop his "damnable iteration," and left as quickly as I could. The streets were full of frollicking Republicans, and they ran against me at every turn. I then hurried to the *Intelligencer* office, and there I found Allen, assisted by a half a dozen city politicians, cursing Tammany and Belmont. The atmosphere was blue around them, so I left. Started for the Metropolitan; Potts will have some good fellows around him. Did'nt meet any Democrats—couldn't find Potts—couldnt find a democrat anywhere. Went to Welcker's and ordered a woodcock—told him I would be back in five minutes. Went out to find a democrat—hunted a quarter of an hour and couldn't find one—went back and ate my woodcock all alone, assisted only by a bottle of champagne to keep my spirits up. Went home at 11 o'clock and found the keyhole without much difficulty. Sat down in the front room to read awhile—at 12 o'clock came a tremendous and prolonged ring at the door bell. I rushed down in a great flutter and found a small boy with a telegram. Paid him a dollar and hurried up stairs—opened the telegram tremblingly and read: "Newcastle gives Seymour 200 majority." The devil it does—that won't elect him—and I don't care. I went right straight to bed. My wife asked what was the news, and I told her, "Mary, the child is born and christened, and his name is Ulysses S. Grant' Then I went to sleep.—*Washington Star.*

A Waterspout on the Plains.

A terrible whirlwind and waterspout was seen by a party in Wyoming Territory on the 19th ult. The storm arose in the Northwest, and its first premonition was a furious wind. In a few minutes a whirlwind was seen approaching, and the party abandoned their wagons and took to the hills for security. In a moment after the force of the storm struck, and hail-stones in size from a partridge's to a hen's egg commenced falling in endless quantities. The whirlwind, as it swept across the river Big Sandy, left the bed of the stream dry for a distance of four hundred yards up and down the river.

The waterspout which had thus been formed then spread as it ascended until the whole heavens were darkened by the expanding spray, which seemed at length to lose itself among the clouds. The spectacle is described as one of the most terrific grandeur. Men, women and children fled to the adjacent hills for protection, while the horses and mules flew hither and thither in a bewildered manner until the force of the outburst of nature's anger had passed. One hailstone of average size measured five inches in circumference. The storm was the most wonderful, as well as the most terrifying which any of the party—all old travelers in the mountains—had ever seen.

☞ Gen. F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, has issued a circular to National Banks and designated depositories directing them to select from the legal tender notes on hand, and which they may hereafter receive, all notes unfit for circulation on account of mutilation; also, all notes of the denomination of $50, as they have been successfully counterfeited, and are to be withdrawn from circulation, and to retain all notes issued under acts of February 2d, 1862, and July 11, 1862, known as the convertible issue of legal tenders, as the time has long passed for their conversion into bonds, and new notes will be issued for them.—*Standard.*

The Richmond *Whig* comforts itself over the statement that the population of Massachusetts is on the decrease.

LATEST NEWS.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Nov. 26.—Ed. A. Pollard, brother of H. R. Pollard who was killed on Saturday, arrived here this afternoon. He publishes a card in the Evening *State Journal*, alluding to the cheering of the crowd, the verdict of the Coroner's jury, saying "the death was caused by an unknown person," &c. He says:

"Let these things stand to the shame of the perpetrators, and write their own commentary on the chivalry of Richmond. They shame not me, they shame not the dead, my heart is sufficient to hold him—no man can insult my tears; I come to claim but one thing—justice."

After denouncing the cowardice of the deed, the card concludes:

"Let justice be done; let all true people reconsider. I am far from defending the article which has been referred to in my brother's paper. I deeply regret, but my brother did not not write it. The murderer never enquired for the real author. He never asked any word of explanation. He never applied to have the article corrected. He took not one single measure which the brave man, no matter how wronged, always takes before he comes to the last recourse of blood. He went without one alternative to that recourse, and he went where no one but the coward treads—on the path of the assassin.

(Signed) EDWARD A. POLLARD.

Mr. Pollard says that the *Southern Opinion* shall not be published again.

The meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad commenced this morning in the Capitol. A lively skirmish occurred between the respective friends of Wickham and Fontaine, candidates for the Presidency. Each party chose a temporary chairman and refused to recognize the chairman of the opposite party. A compromise was made on John B. Baldwin for chairman and business committees were appointed.

Foreign.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Mr. Bancroft gave a thanksgiving dinner at which several Prussian Ministers, literary gentlemen and other distinguished persons were present.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Jefferson Davis, who is stopping at Lexington, delivered a discourse on the importance of exploring Jerusalem, and the peculiar fitness of Englishmen for the honorable task.

The military quelled the election riots at Langtown and Brampton, Cumberland co.

It is understood the Alabama claims commission will not entertain claims, based on cases adjudicated in American admiralty courts.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 27.—Gen. Rouslorff, Minister of War, formerly Minister to the United States, goes to America to recruit his health.

DUBLIN, Nov. 27.—Immense numbers in Cork and Queenstown attended the requiem mass for the repose of the fenians executed at Manchester. No interference from the authorities, and good order was maintained.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The *Moniteur de Soir*, in an editorial, believes Grant's policy will be to heal the wounds of the late war by measures of conciliation.

The same paper says: "Lopez is strongly entrenched at Villetta, and will continue war after the fall of Assension.

MADRID, Nov. 27.—Constituent Cortes elections occur on the 18th of December.

It is positively denied that the Spanish squadron in the Pacific refused to give in its adherence to the government of the revolution.

MADRID, Nov. 28.—Obasago has gone to Paris.

There have been many Republican demonstrations throughout Spain within the last few days.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Disraeli has declined the Peerage; his wife has been created Viscountess of Beaconfields.

VIENNA, Nov. 28.—An American vessel with arms for Wallachians has passed up Danube lately.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The Deputies from Schleswig are denied seats in the Diet until they swear allegiance.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The *Moniteur* loses its official character on New Years; *Moniteur Official de L'empire* will then appear.

The publisher of Lille Progress has been fined 500 francs and one months imprisonment for publishing the subscription list to the Bandin Monument.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—Admiral Semmes lectured at the Maryland Institute last night before a large audience. He was warmly greeted. The lecture season has fully commenced. Dr. J. Gibbon, of North Carolina, delivered a lecture before the Maryland Institute last night.

The day has been universally observed.

Wm. Price, an old citizen and member of the bar is dead.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—In the fight resulting fatally to Felix Larkin, four persons were badly injured. Pistols, knives and clubs were used.

James Grant Bailed.

RICHMOND, Nov. 27.—James Grant who shot H. Rives Pollard was examined this morning and bailed in bond of ten thousand dollars to answer at February Court.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The *Herald's* Cuba dispatch reports the insurrectionists infesting Santiago De Cuba and are demanding its surrender, but the Governor of the District has a large force.

A report is current in Havana and Santiago that the opposing parties had compromised.

From Maine

PORTLAND, Me. Nov. 27.—A dispatch from Bentonville, Ark., states that Capt. Edward W. Thompson, acting District Attorney, has been shot and mortally wounded on account of politics. He was a son of Hon. A. B. Thompson, of Brunswick.

From Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 27.—N. B. Forrest has been arrested on a charge of shooting a policeman in a row at the race course.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 27.—Oshaughnessy & Co.'s cotton compressing establishment burned with 160 bales of cotton. The cotton was insured.

The Spanish revolutionary leaders now seem to be making pretty radical religious reforms. Among other things, the Jesuits have been suppressed and their property confiscated; and all converts and monasteries, and other religious establishments instituted since July 29, 1857, are to be suppressed and their property transferred to the State; while the other convents are to be reduced in number about one half, and those who remain are forbidden to receive novices.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON Nov. 26.—The impression increases that Gen. Grant will be subjected to all restrictions which have cramped Johnson.

The admission of the Louisiana Congressmen, chosen at the recent election, is highly improbable. Opposition to their admission is strengthened by the unofficial statement of Col. Keeler, to the effect that Gen. Rousseau concurred with the Radical leaders in the opinion that negroes could not safely vote.

All the departments are closed.

Messrs. Seward and Randall visited President Johnson.

This morning's New York *Tribune* says Gen. Rosseau's staff officer tells the Associated Press and the Associated Press tells us that Gen. Rosseau has behaved admirably in New Orleans. This authority may or may not be considered good, for this particular statement but for another made in the same connection it cannot be questioned. The staff officer informs us that the Louisiana Republicans did not vote at the late election because they believed that the rebels would make it unsafe for them to do so, and that Gen. Rosseau concurred in their views.

The Pollard Tragedy.

The Richmond papers of yesterday bring us full particulars of the killing of H. Rives Pollard in that city on Tuesday morning last.

It appears that he resided a short distance outside the city, and on Tuesday morning rode in on a light wagon, alighted and was in the act of entering his office when he was shot dead. At first it was supposed that he had been shot accidentally by his own pistol, but upon examination it was found that he had a Derringer in each pocket of his pants and a revolver in his belt, and all were loaded. The assistant editor of the *Opinion*, J. M. Hanna, who was but a few feet in Pollard's rear when he was shot, was taken in charge by the police, but upon examination it was found that his pistol was also loaded. Policemen then proceeded across the street to a building opposite the *Opinion* office and in the third story they found Mr. James Grant, armed with a pistol and with a double barrel shot gun, one barrel of which had been recently discharged, and marks of gun powder on the window sill towards where Pollard was shot, and the window slightly raised. Mr. Grant immediately surrendered to the police and was taken to the station house.

The supposed cause of the killing was the publication in the *Opinion* of Saturday last of a scandalous account of the alleged elopement of Grant's sister, in which it was stated that an improper intimacy had existed between her and "a gay Lothario named Horace Ford," that he had attempted to leave her but that she had followed him and now claimed to be married to him and that "upon the whole there is a very sorry family history connected with the case."

Miss Grant's friends assert there was no elopement and no gentleman in the case whatever. That she went to Philadelphia to visit a friend, was taken sick, telegraphed for her mother and brother who went to see her and as soon as she had sufficiently recovered returned with her to Richmond.

Pollard was a nephew of the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, and was about 35 years of age. He commenced his career as an editor on a paper in Kansas. Was afterwards connected with the Baltimore *Sun* Richmond *Examiner* and other Richmond papers. He was a man of violent passions, "sudden and quick in quarrel," and held by general sentiment as a "bold, bad man." We agree with the Petersburg *Index* that "The retribution was swift—of its justice we may not judge—but from its manner every instinct of true manhood revolts. When the avenger descends to the level of the assassin his cause loses its righteousness and his deed its justification. The coward shot cannot extinguish shame, nor mend a wounded honor. And those who would have most condemned the dead man's wrong to a woman, will be the first to stigmatize this deed as base and dastardly."

James Grant is generally known in Richmond and is universally popular.—He made no confessions, "was in good spirits and passed his time in smoking and lively conversation.

The Coroner summoned a jury and after remaining in session until Wednesday morning returned a verdict "that the deceased came to his death at the hands of some person unknown."—*Standard.*

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.—On the 16th instant, Mr. Rhea, son of Jas. Rhea, living two miles and a half from Blountville, shot his wife and himself whilst under a fit of *mania potu*. These are the facts, as far as we have been able to gather them: Whilst Mrs. Rhea was sitting on the porch Sabbath morning, apprehending no danger, her husband deliberately fired at her with a six shooter, the shot taking affect in the side of the head. She fled in terror out of the end of the porch, falling in the yard. Rhea then got his gun and pursued, and in the act of firing a second time, he fell from the porch, the hammer of the gun striking upon the floor it went off, the ball entering Rhea's body and killing him instantly. Mrs. Rhea is still alive, but her condition is considered very precarious.

We understand Rhea for some time has been very intemperate, and the cause of this inhuman act can only be attributed to the maddening influence of drink. The family is of the highest respectability and such a horrible deed occasions sorrow in the whole community.—*Jonesboro' (Ten.) Flag.*

She Wouldn't Marry a Mechanic.

A young man began visiting a young woman who appeared to be well pleased. One evening he called when it was quite late, which led the girl to enquire where he had been.

"I had to work to-night."

"What! do you work for a living?" She inquired in astonishment.

"Certainly," replied the young man. "I am a mechanic," and she turned up her pretty nose.

That was the last time the young man visited that young lady. He is now a wealthy man, and has one of the best women in the country for his wife.

The woman who disliked the *name* of mechanic is now the wife of a miserable fool, a regular vagrant about grog-shops, and the soft verdant and miserable girl is obliged to take in washing in order to support herself and children.

You dislike the name of a mechanic, eh? You, whose brothers are but well dressed loafers.

We pity any girl who has so little brains, who is so verdant, so soft, as to think less of a young man for being a mechanic—one of God's noblemen—the most dignified and honorable personage of Heaven's creatures.

Beware, young lady, how you treat young men that work for a living, for you may one day be menial to one of them.

A Beautiful Retrospect.

When the summer day of youth is slowly wasting away into the nightfall of age, and the shadows of the past year grow deeper and deeper as life wears to a close, it is pleasant to look back through the vista of time upon the joys and sorrows of early years. If we have a home to shelter, or hearts rejoice with us, and friends who have been gathering round our fireside, then the rough places of our wayfaring will be worn and smoothed away in the twilight of life, while the bright sunny spots we have passed through will grow brighter and more beautiful. Happy, indeed, are those whose intercourse with the world has not changed the course of their holier feeling, or broken those musical chords of the heart whose vibrations are so melodious, so tender and so touching in the evening of age.

WHIRLWIND NEAR NASHVILLE, TENN.—On Sunday a brick church near Nashville, Tenn., was entirely destroyed by a whirlwind. During the morning a violent gale had been blowing, and many trees were prostrated—Finally a gust of wind swept over the road catching up in its progress every detached object in the way, and whirling them round like so many tops. Fence rails, branches of trees, clumps of earth, and even stones were thus carried aloft. It struck the church about four feet above the ground, ripped off the bricks and mortar, and swept the whole upper part away quite clean. A few bricks were dropped along the road for two or three hundred yards, but the main portion was taken nearly half a mile, and finally dropped by detachments in the bend of a creek.

CHANGES OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE.—The accounts of the effect of the great earthquake in Peru are interesting, because they show something of the agencies by which the face of the earth must frequently, in past times, have been altered. How islands which were mountains have been raised in the sea, and how they sank down again we have read in the cosmological treatises, but we have in the Peruvian earthquake very remarkable confirmation of the theory that the great changes upon the globe have been the result of subterranean commotions. In Peru the face of the country has been changed. Hills have been sunk down, lakes have been made where there were high and dry lands, rivers have dried up in their courses, and new streams run where there were none before. The incidents of this calamity shows on a small scale what might have been done over a great scale before the era of man's occupation of the earth. In the Sandwich Islands it has been noted that there has been a subsidence of a portion of the shore, varying from eight inches to seven feet, the change commencing immediately after the great disaster in Peru. To philosophers these matters are of very great interest.

TEST OF DEATH.—A competitor for the prize offered by the French Academy of Sciences for a certain test of death gives the following:

Produce a blister on a finger or toe by means of a candle held for several seconds in contact therewith, a thing which always takes place on the living or the dead, if the candle be held long enough. If the blister contains serosity, (the water of the blood,) it is a positive sign of life; if, on the contrary, the blister only contains air or vapor, it is certain to be a *cadavre*. In other words, for a dry blister, death; for a wet one life. A mistake is thus not possible.

AN EQUIVOCAL ANSWER.—A certain literary gentleman, wishing to be undisturbed one day, instructed his Irish servant to admit no one, and if any one inquired for him to give him an "equivocal answer." Night came, and the gentleman proceeded to interrogate Pat as to his callers. "Did any one call?"—"Yis, sur, wun gentleman." "What did he say?" "He axed was yer honor in." "Well, what did you tell him?" "Sure, I give him a quivikle answer jist." "How was that?" "I asked him was his grandmother a monkey!"

The editor of the *Soldiers' Friends* newspaper sayes he has had a conference with General grant, and has an assurance that the cabinet of the President-elect will be constituted as follows: Secretary of State, General Intelligence; Secretary of the Treasury, General Confidence; Secretary of War, General Secretary; Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Stillwater; Postmaster General, General Dispatch; Secretary of the Interior, General Activity, and General of the Army, General Order.

Marshall county, Iowa, claims to have a vein of marble equal to the finest Italian.

John Surratt rode in a recent Maryland "tournament" as "the Knight of Rome," wearing his Papal Zouave uniform.

Supreme Court.

January term of the Supreme Court commences on the first Monday in January next.

Causes will be taken up as follows:

First week—Applicants for License—motions—causes on 1st Circuit.

Second week—Second and Fifth Circuits

Third week—Fourth and Sixth.

Fourth week—Seventh and Eighth.

Fifth week—Third Circuit, motions, &c.

The arrangements of the Circuits on the docket will remain, for the present, as heretofore.

On Monday, the first day of the Winter term, applicants will be examined on "the rights of property." On Tuesday, the second day of the term, those who have County Court license, and those who passed an approved examination at the Summer term, and those who pass an approved examination on "the rights of property" at this term will be examined for license on Pleading, Practice and the Code of Civil Procedure.

The Justices advise all who wish to obtain license to devote at least one year of diligent study to the subject of "the rights of property," and at least six months of diligent study to the subject of pleading and practice (Chitty on pl., Stephens on pl., and Adams' Equity) and the Code of Civil Procedure. No one can obtain license unless he is twenty-one years of age, or will arrive at that age before the next ter...—*Standard.*

THE NEW TOP.—Stevy was playing with his new top one Sunday, when his mother said to him:

"Stevy, don't your conscience tell you it is wrong to play with your top on Sunday?"

"No, ma'am," answered Stevy.

"Very well," said his mother; "if your conscience don't tell you it is wrong, go on."

Stevy put down his top, and sat some moments patiently waiting. After a while he took it up again, and said:

"Well, I guess I might as well go on with my play, I don't hear my conscience say any thing."

A few weeks since in Wilmington, a child of Mr. Isaac Northrop died—or it was supposed to be dead—and a short time after the supposed corpse had been washed and laid out, it revived, and the child is now "doing well."

Alabama having gone to Grant, and Oregon for Seymour, the final count stands:—Grant, 214; Seymour, 80; Grant's majority 134.

USEFUL HINTS.—Some one says if salt is kept before a horse in the stable, he will not gnaw his manger. Trial will tell.

Root crops, not grain, are the thing for young orchards. They do not steal so much tree food.

Toads are capital helpers in taking care of vine patches.

Experiments seem to prove that fence posts set up the reverse way from which they grew, will last much the longer.

GUBERNATORIAL.—The Memphis *Avalanche* names Col. John Baxter and Hon. Thos. A. R. Nelson of Knoxville, Samuel R. Walker, Esq., Wm. Wallace, Esq., and Hon. John W. Leftwich of Memphis, as possible candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

The Franklin *Review* hoists the name of Andrew Johnson for the same office.—*East Tennesseean.*

Four cords of wood daily are used by a Burlington (Vt.) peg factory in the manufacture of shoe pegs.

A prisoner was examined in court and contradicted himself. "Why do you lie so?" asked the judge. "Haven't you a lawyer?"

A heartless punster says that Colfax wants to borrow a Fairbanks' scale, because he is going to have Nelly Wade.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, on his annual report, states that Congress has given away to the Pacific railroads, wagon roads, &c., one hundred and eighty-six millions of acres of land.

It is thought that if the Florida fruit supply continues to increase, the United States need no longer look to the West Indies for oranges and lemons.

The penitentiary of Indiana has over four hundred convicts, whose labor supports the institution, and the appropriation by the State has not been touched.

A man at Illiers, France, nearly killed himself by drinking eighty-four cups of coffee for a wager. A cup of strong salt and water, poured down his throat in time, saved his life.

A justice in Buffalo recently decided that umbrellas are property, and sentenced a man to the penitentiary for thirty days for stealing one of those useful articles.

The second vein in a coal shaft at Blooming, Illinois, has been reached at a distance of three hundred and ninety-one feet from the surface.

The Mexican Congress decided, by a test vote, to stop the work on the Vera Cruz railroad. This is done to put an end to the railway system, as dangerous to Mexican independence.

Rev. A. P. Williams, an eloquent minister of the Baptist Church, was killed on Monday near Glasgow, Mo., by his horse falling over an embankment.

An Indian shot another in Wisconsin recently, and was formally tried by an Indian Jury and sentenced to be hung.

A little boy of thirteen, having placed a penny on the railway track at Brunswick, Maine, to see the locomotive crush it one of train hands threw a stick of wood at him and he was instantly killed.

In Pittsburg, for years past, a woman has been supported by the charity of her neighbors. She died recently and left $70,000.

New York has twelve clergymen who are each paid over $10,000 a year, and a hundred others who don't get $1,000 each.

The New York Albion comes to the rescue of the ladies. It prints an article to prove that our great grandmothers were decidedly ahead of us in aggravated extravagance of dress.

An old lady recently died in Massachusetts who had eighty-eight living grandchildren.

A barber at Knoxville, Tennessee, has been fined $5 for shaving a man on Sunday.

A Virginia farmer says that with sheep and clover, he can make any land productive, unless it has the barrenness of the sands

For the Star.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I desire space in the columns of your valuable paper to deny the statement, published a few weeks since, in a paper printed not a great way from the centre of Rutherford County, that I voted the Conservative ticket, at Logan's Store, on the 3d ult. It is as base and malicious a falsehood as ever was published in any newspaper having a claim to respectability. I voted the straight ticket - Grant and Colfax for President and Vice President, and Hon. A. H. Jones for Congress.

ROBERT CRUSE, Colored.

Vote of North Carolina.

Below we give the vote of this State by counties. We compare the vote for President with the vote for Governor, believing that is a fairer criterion of parties than the vote for and against a Convention:

	Governor.		*President.*	
	Holden.	Ashe.	Grant.	Seymour
Alamance,	966	1007	1102	1055
Alexander,	366	494	351	516
Alleghany,	226	233		
Anson,	978	843	1002	1050
Ashe,	615	619	620	624
Beaufort,	1300	1040	1318	1227
Bertie,	1280	603	1517	753
Bladen,	1263	957	1372	1072
Brunswick,	783	781	878	698
Buncombe,	1049	875	1085	1090
Burke,	779	635	927	741
Cabarrus,	828	1062	940	1111
Caldwell,	383	617	394	617
Camden,	474	514		
Carteret,	889	905	834	898
Caswell,	1416	1429	1955	1402
Catawba,	407	1057	488	1131
Chatham,	1823	1151	1765	1540
Cherokee,	383	256	443	423
Chowan,	692	467	692	520
Clay,	131	207		
Cleaveland,	677	930	656	1017
Columbus,	434	823	512	395
Craven,	3389	1461	3535	1493
Cumberland,	1757	1234	1596	1682
Currituck,	431	883	416	901
Davidson,	1679	821	1843	835
Davie,	522	723	652	690
Duplin,	961	1488	1025	1582
Edgecombe,	2337	1158	2757	1478
Forsythe,	1102	314	1262	787
Franklin,	1429	1226	1431	1376
Gaston,	800	604	878	678
Gates,	448	650	452	672
Granville,	2512	1846	2754	1248
Greene,	782	598	756	557
Guilford,	1739	1479	2109	1496
Halifax,	3080	1514	3410	1520
Harnett,	690	691	645	789
Haywood,	403	408		
Henderson,	571	290	640	361
Hertford,	795	581	744	714
Hyde,	667	808	572	791
Iredell,	841	1518	959	1412
Jackson,	244	500	220	607
Johnston,	1345	957		
Jones,	592	441	593	422
Lenoir,	1192	838	1215	861
Lincoln,	541	563	626	738
Macon,	315	502		
Madison,	528	305	529	459
Martin,	943	921		
McDowell,	676	503	740	607
Mecklenburg,	1702	1916	1962	2149
Mitchell,	543	120	529	118
Montgomery,	718	220	727	341
Moore,	1067	735	1018	883
Nash,	740	1018	827	1096
New Hanover,	3568	2231	3968	2290
Northampton,	1889	803	1931	1045
Onslow,	408	726	417	859
Orange,	1310	1854	1453	1907
Pasquotank,	898	511	1047	588
Perquimans,	863	529		
Person,	881	814	953	1054
Pitt,	1775	1247	1531	1559
Polk,	399	93	405	185
Randolph,	1514	633	1752	878
Richmond,	1195	662		
Robeson,	1615	1252	1504	1659
Rockingham,	1412	1143	1463	1513
Rowan,	1166	1518	1332	1530
Rutherford,	1332	467	1279	685
Sampson,	1918	1168		
Stanley,	398	549		
Stokes,	758	447	783	744
Surry,	830	596	818	737
Transylvania,	165	231		
Tyrrell,	237	392	195	339
Union,	758	719	811	930
Wake,	3332	2343	3433	2953
Warren,	2219	944	2308	1053
Washington,	796	350	955	348
Watauga,	309	304	303	348
Wayne,	1475	1229	1421	1487
Wilkes,	1429	537		
Wilson,	909	883	893	1107
Yadkin,	768	726	840	622
Yancey,	292	450		
	92241	73600		

A tradesman in a town near Cleveland has issued a circular containing a decided novel feature. After descanting upon the merits of his wares, he appends the following:

"Ministers of the Gospel supplied with goods at cost, if they will agree to mention the fact to their congregation."

What sublime thought! A minister delicately weaving into the preroration of his sermon, skilfully worded "puffs" for the establishment of John Brown; and, just before the benediction, announcing that he has just received a large invoice of koop skirts, rat traps, etc., which he will sell at the lowest rates!

What next?—*Republican, Augusta, Ga.*

Mrs. Bangert, wife of Sebastian Bangert, died in Newbern on Thursday last at an advanced age.

Thomas C. Hussy, an old citizen of Edgecombe, died suddenly on Saturday morning last. He was burried on Sunday with Masonic honors.

The daughters of Chief Justice Taney earn their living in Washington, by copying reports and papers for the Secretary of the Interior.

An Irishman recently soliloquized:—"What waste o'money to be buying mate when you know the half of it is bone, while you can spind it for rum that hasn't a bone in it."

Rockingham county, N. C., produced one-third more tobacco this year than last, while the quantity planted was about one-fourth less. The quantity is twenty-five per cent better. The corn crop is at least double that of last year.

Ohio, it is said, has only five hundred acres of public land left.

Time, patience and industry are the three grand masters of the world.

Lawrence, Mass., employs thirty-five thousand Factory girls.

An 80,000 acre tract in Florida is to be colonized by Auburn (N. Y.) cap talists.

The name of George Alfred Townsend is

Masonic.

OFFICE OF GRAND SECRETARY
OF THE GRAND LODGE,
Raleigh, Oct. 30th, A. L. 5868,
A. D. 1868.

The Grand Lodge, F. A. M. of North Carolina will hold its Annual Communication in this city on Monday the 7th of December, commencing at 7 o'clock P. M.

The usual arrangements have been made by which the Grand Officers and representatives can travel over the several Railroads in this State for one fare.

D. W. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.

We mourn with Brigham Young. He has lost a wife, and is one-seventy fifth part of a widower.

Quiggings, who is a Bachelor, will abopt the Grecian Bend during the winter nights.

COMMERCIAL.

RUTHERFORDTON MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

JAS. A. MILLER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

BACON	16@25
BEEF, nett	4@5
BUTTER	15@25
BEESWAX	25
CANDLES, adamantine	33@40
CASTINGS	8@10
CHEESE	33@40
COFFEE	33
CORN new	50
CORN new	40
COTTON	16@20
" CLOTH	16½@25
" YARN	225
DRIED FRUIT—PEACHES Pealed	$3,00
Bright " Unpealed	⅓ 2,00
" " "	⅛ 1,50
APPLES, Pealed. Bright	75
EGGS	10
FLOUR, per sack	$6@$8
FODDER, per cwt	80@100
FEATHERS	30@40
FLAX CLOTH	25@40
HIDES, dry	16½
HIDES green	8
IRON	7@8
JANES, wool	40@75
LARD	18@25
MEAL per bu	50
NAILS	10
OATS, per bushel	30
PEAS	50
POTATOES, Irish	50
POTATOES sweet	50
PORK—gross	10
nett	8
RAGS	3
RICE	16½@20
ROCK ISLAND CASIMERE	75@300
ROPE	25@35
SALT.....per sack $5.00....per lb	3
SUGAR	16½@25
SPTS TURPENTINE, per gal	2 00
TALLOW	15
TEA, per lb	$2 00@$2 50
WHEAT	1 50@200
WOOL—well washed	50@60

New Advertisements.

THE DIAMOND POINTED
INDIA RUBBER PEN,
The Best in the World.

Possessing all the DURABILITY of the Gold Pen, with all the elasticity and freedom of action of the quill.

Every Pen Guaranteed for One Year.

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Persons once using one of these pens never want any other style of pen.

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Such as received the DIPLOMA at the AMERICAN INSTITUTE in New York,—and which is *warranted not to gum*, and *will keep limpid in the coldest of weather*,—can be had only at FITZHUGH SMITH'S, 56 Courtlandt St., N. Y. Price $1.25 per Gallon.

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Also, Accordeons with a new Italian Tremolo tune. Prices, $10, $12, $15 to $25 each, sent on C. O. D.

Send for Wholesale or Retail Price List.
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Steam Engines and Boilers, Fitchburg Machine Co's Tools, Wood-working Machinery, Stamp Mills and Crushers, and Mining Machinery generally.

Send for Circulars, Price List, &c.
WM. L. CHASE & CO.,
45-M.B.A. 79 Liberty Street, N. Y.

PAY UP.

ALL persons indebted to the STAR for Subscriptions, Job Work and Advertising are respectfully requested to call and settle up, as I am very much in need of money.

J. B. CARPENTER.
43-tf

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18

LEGAL NOTICE.

The following sections of the Code of Civil procedure, ratified the 24th day of August, A. D. 1868, is published for the information of parties who have suits upon the Trial and Execution Dockets of the late Superior, County and Equity Courts:

SECTION 400. The Clerks of the Superior Courts at the request of a party thereto, within six months from the ratification of this act, and on the payment of a fee of one dollar, shall enter on a separate Docket, all suits which, at the ratification aforesaid, shall have been commenced, and in which final judgment has not been rendered in the late County Courts, Superior Courts of Law, and Courts of Equity of their respective counties.

"SEC. 401. And every suit not so transferred within the time aforesaid shall be abated, and the Clerk of the Superior Court shall tax the costs against the parties liable, and collect the same by the proper process.

"SEC. 403. Existing judgments and decrees not dormant, may in like manner be entered on the Execution Docket, and subsequent proceedings shall be as is proscribed for actions hereafter to be commenced, as far as shall be compatible with the previous proceedings, and no lien acquired before the ratification aforesaid, shall be lost by any change of process, occasioned by this act."

Persons having suits on my Dockets will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

J. B. CARPENTER, S. C. Clerk,
for Rutherford County.
42-t24feb

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great Distribution by the Metropolitan Gift Co.—Cash Gifts to the amount of $250,000.—Every Ticket Draws a Prize.

5 Cash Gifts, each		$10,000
10		5,000
20		1,000
40 Cash Gifts each		500
200		100
300		50
50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos each	$300 to	$750
75 " " Melodeons "	75 to	150
350 Sewing Machines — "	60 to	175
500 Fine Gold Watches — "	75 to	300
Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, &c., at	$1,000,000.	

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes or 25c. Tickets describing Prizes are sealed in Envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a *Sealed Ticket* is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of *One Dollar*. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your Prize is before you pay for it. *Any Prize exchanged for another of same value.* No Blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES:—We select the following from many who have lately drawn Valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: S. T. Wilkins, Buffalo, $5,000; Miss Annie Monroe, Chicago, Piano, $650; John D. Moore, Louisville, $1,000; Miss Emma Walworth, Milwaukee, Piano, $500; Rev. E. A. Day, New Orleans, $500. We publish no names without permission.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:—"The firm is reliable, and deserve their success."—*Weekly Tribune, Aug. 8.* "We know them to be a fair dealing firm."—*N. Y. Herald, Aug. 28.* "A friend of ours drew a $500 prize, which was promptly received."—*Daily News, Sept. 3.*

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Being very light, one pound will last as long
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Orders for Elegant Meerschaum Pipes Are being packed daily in the various Sized Bags in which it is sold.

BUY IT, Try it, and convince yourself That it has all the advantages we claim for it. If your dealer does not keep it, ask him to get it.

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A GOOD SMOKING TOBACCO
IS A PERPETUAL COMFORT.

The "Eureka" Tobacco is likewise an excellent article of choice Virginia Tobacco, of a heavier body than the former, and hence much cheaper in price; nevertheless, it makes an excellent smoke.

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Still retain the excellent quality for which they have become famous wherever used.
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2 GOOD two-horse WAGONS; one new; one second-hand.
2 BUGGIES.
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We will exchange them for Corn or Greenbacks at fair rates. Apply at
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HIS FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,

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Cloths, Casinets,
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Sugars,
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Of all kinds and prices.
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All of which, with a thousand-and-one other articles not mentioned, I will sell as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

I will give the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for any and all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

in exchange for Goods, and will pay CASH for any quantity of COTTON.

I desire to return thanks to my friends for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me, and respectfully asks that they will call and see me before purchasing elsewhere, as I think I can make it to their interest to buy from me.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR
Green and Dry Hides.
H. M. MILLER.
40 tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ALL persons owing Revenue taxes to the United States, and who have not made payment, are notified to come up at once and settle up, as the time for closing the lists is expiring. No indulgence will be extended to any one. Pay up and save cost.

R. W. LOGAN,
Dept. Coll. 4th Div. 4th Dist.
Oct 24 39-tf

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
22 Beaver Street,
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The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizen North Carolina that they have been appointed agents for UDOLPHO WOLFE, of New York, for the sale of his celebrated

SCHEIDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,
And Bottled Wines and Liquors.

Mr. W.'s name is a household word in every part of the Southern States.

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(*EAVES' BUILDING—UP STAIRS.*)

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in all its various branches, in the neatest and most
FASHIONABLE
style.

Thankful for past favors he would ask for a continuance of the same.

TERMS—Cash or Country Produce.

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Have now in store one of the largest stocks of Goods ever brought to this market. It consists in part of

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BOOTS and SHOES in large quantities and at the LOWEST cash PRICES. Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock of Goods. Returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, they promise to do all in their power to give satisfaction to customers.

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A separate department is devoted to Millinery and Dress-making, where the Ladies can have work done promptly and in the latest style.

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Between the two Drug Stores.
jy 14-tf.

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IN order to make a change in our business, we are determined to sell our whole stock, consisting of

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YANKEE NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
AND OTHER ARTICLES
Too Numerous to Mention,
AT AND
BELOW COST.

All those wishing to buy Goods will find that they can buy them CHEAP, as we want to close the stock out by the 1st of August,

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

will find this a rare opportunity to get GOODS CHEAP and they will please take notice and govern themselves according.
jy 14-6m. 24

DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
U. S. Internal Revenue,
[Rutherfordton, October 28, 1868.

United States
vs.
1 Still and Fixtures

Notice is hereby given that I have seized a Still and fixtures, said to belong to L. H. Smart, it having been used in the manufacture of distilled spirits in fraud of the Internal Revenue Law, of the United States.

Any person claiming an interest in said Still, or disputing the forfeiture thereof, is hereby notified to come forward and claim in thirty days, and give bond, or in default thereof, the said Still will be sold as the Law provides.

R. W. LOGAN, Deputy Col.
3d Div. 7th Dist, N. C.
40-td.]

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A LADY, with several years' experience in teaching the usual English Branches and Music on Piano, wishes to make an engagement, before the 1st January next, as Teacher in a family, or to take charge of a School. Apply
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WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION to all Professional calls, and hopes to merit a continuance of his long established practice.

☞ Has constantly on hand a fine supply of PURE DRUGS [illegible]

POETICAL.

From the Knoxville Whig.

SEYMOUR'S LAMENT.

NOT BY GENERAL WILLIAM H. LYTTLE.

We're defeated, Blair, defeated,
The vote for Grant is cast:
A people's detestation
Has whelmned us at last.
Democracy deceived me,
On its grave I drop a tear;
My heart with grief is broken—
The future is so drear.

The soldiers of the "Grand Army"
Did their maledictions pour
On the veteran Ku Klux legion,
Who are now, alas! no more;
The threats of "Brownlow's State Guards"
Did their fiery spirits quell,—
Their bombast was my ruin—
I wish they were in hell!

Let not U. S. Grant's supporters
Mock the conquered in his woe,
'Twas not the Rads. who whipped me,
False rebels struck the blow;
Wade Hampton and his colleagues
To treason gave full play
And their rebellious speeches
Took my only chance away.

Let not a venal plebian press
Assail my noble name,
Grant held "aces," "bowers," too,
We played—I lost the game.
A long farewell to Tammany,
You hastened on my doom,
For love of office has, alas!
Consigned me to the tomb.

We're defeated, Blair, defeated,
Hark! hear the exultant cry:
"Grant and Colfax forever!"
I faint—a drink of *rye*.
No more shall nominations
Cause this bosom proud to swell;
I am dead and damned forever,
Hampton, Forrest, Blair, farewell!

AGRICULTURAL.

Economy in Feeding Horses.

Every one who keeps a horse, either for profit or pleasure, in addition to keeping him well, should study how to keep him with an outlay of the least money. The farmer who has plenty of food for his horse should be no exception.—All that the farmers grow or should grow can be converted into money; there should be no waste because of plenty.—If your present stock will not consume all your stock food economically fed, buy more stock to make a profit on the balance. A farmer who understands his business will always know how to do this but never waste although your farm and granaries may be full to overflowing.

Grass, either green or cured, is the natural food of the horse and is essential to his good health. Green is the natural state, therefore the best; but we cannot have it green all the year round in this climate, therefore we should do the next best thing with it—*cook* it—*steam* it.—Experience has proven that hay when steamed has all its natural juices and virtues revived and is equal to grass and nearly or quite as palatable to stock—that even mouldy hay, when steamed, is just as palatable to stock as that which has been well cured and preserved. For both convenience and economy, hay should be cut before being steamed.—Hay and straw cutters have been so improved of late years and competition has so reduced prices that there is no excuse for any man who keeps a horse to not have one.

Straw has become too valuable to be used for bedding stock. Look at its price in the market reports— it is almost equal to the best of hay, then why waste it when you can make so much more out of it by steaming and feeding it. It is not thus lost to the manure heap—it may be in bulk, but not in its fertilizing virtues. Stable floors will have to be so constructed as to do without bedding. Farming is being reduced to a *science* and those who *will* shut their eyes to the light of improvement and plod on in the old wasteful ways of their fathers in feeding stock, will not be able to compete with their more enlightened neighbors who keep up with the times.

There is great wastefulness in feeding whole grain to horses, or any other stock. It should not only be ground but steamed.

It should be mixed with cut hay or straw and steamed together. This is not theory alone, it is based on experience carefully tested and found that there is a gain of at least fifty per cent.

Now if two tons of hay or straw cut and steamed are equal to three tons not thus treated, and two bushels of corn ground and steamed are equal three bushels unground and raw, then every third ton and every third bushel is saved by this process, which will enable the farmer to keep one third more stock:—Here is where the extra profit comes in.—*American Stock Journal.*

John Johnson says that farmers must give special attention to sheep and cattle keeping if they want to make grain growing more profitable.

Save the Dead Leaves.

If every horticulturist and farmer would think for a moment on the nature of fallen leaves,—which contain not only the vegetable matter, but the earthly salts, lime, potash, &c., needed for the next season's growth and fertility,—and that too exactly in the proportion required by the very tree and plant from which they fall;—nay more, if they would consider that it is exactly in this way, by the decomposition of these very fallen leaves, that nature enriches the soil, year after year in her great forests, it would hardly be possible for such a reflecting horticulturist or farmer to allow these leaves to be swept away by every wind that blows, and finally lost altogether.—Nor would he give them away, as many now do. He would rather collect, from week to week, the leaves that fall under each tree, and by digging them under the soil about roots, where they will decay, provide in the cheapest manner the best possible food for that tree. If this plan were tried we should not see orchards dying out for want of nourishment; but they would, in this simple manner, receive all the enriching they required. Pear trees and doubtless the peach, would be greatly benefited by this procedure.

In certain vineyards in France and Italy, the vines are kept in the highest condition by simply burying at their roots every leaf and branch that is pruned off, or falls from the vines at the close of the seasons. Will not some of our farmers of inquiring minds give this simple process a trial this season?—*Springfield Republican.*

Deep Ploughing in Autumn.—There is, probably, no one of the labors of the farm, about which there is so much controversy and such diversity of opinion as that of ploughing. We believe that if the question were asked to-day of ten farmers which method of ploughing, whether deep or shallow in autumn or spring, they believed to be most durable, not three of them would agree on any particular system, but each would furnish a theory of his own, that would, in some cases, be entirely opposed to those of some of the others; and this goes to show that ploughing is a labor entirely dependent upon circumstances of soil and crop, and that no arbitrary rule can be made to apply to all cases. We believe that the weight of opinions is, that in autumn, on a majority of soils, deep ploughing is preferrable to shallow; and in spring that six inches is in most cases the greatest depth advisable; and when we look carefully into the matter, we readily discover why this should be.—*Ploughman.*

Useful Hints.—New milch cows should be carden daily. They like it, and it pays.

The potato is a great absorber of potash. Therefore wood ashed are a good manure for it.

Put a few live fish into wells if angle worms infest them.

If the roots or trees are dipped into soft mud just before planting, the earth that sticks to them will give immediate support to the small fibres.

Calcined plaster is as good a fertilizer as the uncalcined, but it is usually wasted after its use in the arts.

Discovery of a Fossil Mastodon.

A correspondent writes from Fairmount, Illinois, to the Chicago *Tribune:* Last Saturday some persons were cutting a ditch two miles southeast of this place, in the open prairie, two miles from timber, when they discovered the bones of an animal apparently much larger than those of an elephant. One leg bone that I saw was some seven or eight inches in diameter at the joint, and many others of a corresponding size; teeth five or six inches long, etc. The whole skeleton has not been exhumed yet, but a party is forming to make further explorations. These bones are found at a depth of about two and half feet in a common prairie slough. From the description of the bones taken out at Cohoes, New York, I should say these are the same class, or belong to the same kind of animal. I believe these are the only bones of the kind ever found in the State of Illinois.

Soup Growing on Trees.

Soup berries are to be found in immense quantities throughout Alaska. They grow on a bush about the same in appearance as whortleberries. When ripe they are red, of a juicy and quinine taste, and generally biennial. One quart taken and placed in a tub the size of a bushel when stirred, completely fill the tub with a froth, and the more it is stirred with the naked hand and arm the stiffer it becomes, until you can cut it with a knife. It is eaten with horn or wooden spoons, all the family sitting round the tub. It is undoubtedly an acquired taste, but the commodity is much sought for. The froth is of a beautiful pink color. Green berries will make nearly the same amount of froth, but it is of a white color, and not so highly flavored. Foreigners stir it with port or sherry wines, and add sugar, in which case it is a delicious luxury. Large quantities are dried, by being placed in a tub with their leaves forming a cake, which is placed in wicker tables, with light fires under the sun overhead. When dried they will keep in a dry place for some years. The dried berries are black, and look dirty. A piece two inches square, beaten in a water pool, will fill it full of froth of a dark ink color.

Executions in England hereafter are to be *private.*

Bacon said: "Be honest in temptation, and in adversity believe in God."

MASONIC.

The Fruits of Masonry.

What are the fruits of Masonry? It has often been effectual to save life and property; it has often relieved distress; it constantly enlightens the ignorant; it daily wipes rivers of tears from the eye of suffering; it has often reconciled the most jarring interests; it has converted the bitterest foes into the dearest friends; it has bound up the broken hearted, and let the captive go free. And what shall I say more? When the sword the axe, or the fagot has been prepared to bring quick destruction on the intended victim, it has interposed and saved him. When a certain noble prince had been condemned to die, and a bright Damascus blade was already raised high in the hand of a Numidian giant, one single word brought that powerful Numidian to his knees beside the intended victim, and the sword fell harmless to his feet; the Numidian embraced as him a brother, became his deliver, shared his dangers, and protected him until he landed safely on the shores of his native Sicily. What delivered old Gen. Putnam when taken captive by savage Indians and already bound strong and fast—with fagots and wood piled around him, and the flaming torch raised on high, ready to throw into the fatal pile? One simple, mystic word and sign brought deliverance to that noble veteran, who not only lived through the French wars, but became one of the leaders in the Revolution. In the late war with Mexico, when a widow's only son and hope had been taken prisoner by Santa Anna and condemned to be shot, what mystic power aided and protected that feeble and almost hopeless mother? First to Washington city then to the President of the United States and Secretary of War, then to New Orleans, then to the seat of war, and from thence to the Mexican army, and from that to the Presence of Gen. Santa Anna, where she arrived only a few hours before the only son and hope was to be shot. What mystic power stayed that execution, and not only saved and liberated her son, but sent them back in peace, with plenty, to their native home? That noble matron and true mother was a Mason's wife and a daughter of Jericho.—These are some of the fruits of Masonry, and a thousand instances more of a similar kind might be named.

A Mason Under Torture.

Between the years 1740 and 1750 the Freemasons were subjected to great persecutions in Portugal. A jeweller of the name of Monton was seized and confined in the Inquisition, and a friend of his, John Coustos, a native of Switzerland, was arrested. The fact was that these two persons were the leading Freemasons in Lisbon, which constituted their crime. Coustos was confined in a lonely dungeon, whose horrors were heightened by the complaints, the dismal cries and hollow groans of several other prisoners in the adjoining cells. He was frequently brought before the inquisitors, who were anxious to extort from him the secrets of Masonry; but refusing to give any information, he was confined in a still deeper and more horrible dungeon. Finding threats, entreaties and remonstrances in vain, Coustos was condemned to the tortures of the holy office. He was therefore conveyed to the torture room, where no light appeared but what two candles gave. First they put around his neck an iron collar, which was fastened to the scaffold; and this being done, they stretched his limbs with all their might. They next tied two ropes around each arm, and two around each thigh, which ropes passed under the scaffold through holes made for the purpose. The ropes, which ropes were of the size of one's little finger, pierced through his flesh quite to the bone, making the blood gush out at eight different places that were so bound. Finding that the torture above described could not exort any discovery from him, they were so inhuman, six weeks after, as to expose him to another kind of torture, more grievous, if possible, than the former. They made him stretch his arms in such a manner that the palms of his hands were turned outward, when by the help of a rope that fastened together at the wrist, and which by an engine, they drew them nearer to one another behind in such a manner that the back of each hand touched and stood exactly parallel on the other; whereby both his shoulders were dislocated, and a quantity of blood issued from his mouth. This torture was repeated thrice; after which he was again sent to his dungeon, and put in the hand of physicians and surgeons, who, in setting his bones put him in exquisite pain.

The Eastern Star Degree.—Robt. Morris, P. G. Master last evening, conferred the Eastern Star degree upon the wives, widows, and sisters of the members of Commonwealth Lodge 409, at their rooms building. A very entertaining and descriptive lecture was first given by Bro. Morris in relation to masonry in Oriental countries, and it is also given as his opinion that masonry, as the only thing between the Mahomedan and Christain, can yet be made the instrument of Christianizing that deluded race, as free Masonry is more respected by them than in our own country and is the only thing that gives the Christain a passport to the Oriental's heart. This was very ably proven by Mr. Morris, in many amusing incidents, in connection with his recent visit to the Holy Land, and the great honor which was constantly bestowed upon him as a Free Mason. A vast amount of masonic information was derived from his visit, and the second is shortly to be made, with a full corps of artist and scientific men, who desire to gain all the masonic light that is possible for the craft at home. After the lecture the degree of Eastern Star was conferred upon the ladies by Mr. Morris in his usual happy vein, and a vote of thanks tendered him by the Lodge through Brother Fullen, Past Master of Commonwealth Lodge.—*Brooklyn Union.*

Leap year Privilege.—The privlege of ladies' choosing husbands is thus explained in a work entitled, "Courtship, Love and Matrimony," printed in the year 1606: Albeit it has now become a part of common laws, in regard to the social relations of life, that as often as every bissextile year doth return, the women have the sole privilege, (during the time it continueth,) of making love unto the men, which they do by words or looks as to them it seemeth proper; and morever, no man will be entitled to the benefit of the clergy who doth in any wise treat her proposal with slight or contumely.

DIRECTORY,

State Officers.

William W. Holden—*Governor.*
Tod R. Caldwell—*Lieut.-Governor.*
H. J. Menninger—*Secretary of State.*
David A. Jenkins—*Treasurer.*
Henderson Adams—*Auditor.*
Cebern L. Harris—*Sup. Pub. Works.*
Samuel S. Ashley—*Sup. Pub. Inst'n.*
William M. Coleman—*Attor.-General.*

Town Officers.

J. M. Justice—Mayor.
J. V. Wilkerson, F. D. Wood, R. W. Logan, J. K. Deck, } Commissioners
A. Mooney—Marshall
A.D. K. Wallace,—Clerk.

Rutherford County Officers,

(*Elected under the New Constitution,*)

Martin Walker,—*Sheriff.*
A. P. Hollifield,—*Coroner.*
J. B. Carpenter.—*Co Cl'k Superior Court.*
Eli McArthur.—*Treasurer.*
R. J. Williams.—*Register of Deeds.*
A. J. Scoggin.—*Surveyor.*
J. M. Allen, B. W. Andrews, Jos. Taylor, C. J. Sparks, H. H. Hopper. } *Commissioners.*

Polk County Officers.

(*Elected under the New Constitution.*)

N. B Hampton—*Sheriff.*
Jackson Dalton—*Coroner.*
R. S. Abrams—*County Cl'k Superior Court,*
J. A. Thorn—*Register of Deeds.*
J. W. Hampton, sr.—*Treasurer.*
J. M. Hamilton—*Surveyor.*
J. F. Rains, Berry Thompson G. B. Arledge John Gibbs, Miles Padgett. } *Commissioners.*

McDowell County Officers.

J. J. Bradley—*Sheriff.*
D. W. Jimmerson—*Coroner.*
J. H. Duncan—*Treasurer.*
D. O. W. Gillespie—*Co Cl'k Sup Court*
Josiah Wiseman—*Surveyor.*
John Ross, James Ledbetter, J. W. McCall, J. J. Falkner, J. C Evans. } *Commissioners.*

Mail Arrangements.

Cherryville Mail—arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 m.
Leaves for Cherryville the same days at 1 p. m
Asheville Mail—arrives Mondays and Fridays at 6 p. m.
Leaves, for Asheville, Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m.
Greenville Mail—arrives Saturdays at 7 p. m.
Leaves Thursdays at 6 a. m.
Columbus Mail—arrives Tuesdays at 7 p. m.
Leaves Tuesdays at 6 a. m.
Morganton Mail—arrives Saturdays at 7 p. m.
Leaves Fridays at 6 a. m.
County Mail——arrives Thursdays at 12 m.
Leaves same day at 1 p. m.
Marion Mail——arrives Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 p. m
Leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m.

DRIED FRUIT.

GATHER AND SAVE MONEY BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!!

For the porpose of informing every one engaged in this business, as to the best method of preparing their fruit for market, to make it most saleable and to bring the highest prices these suggestions are made.

Peaches should be gathered before they are entirely ripe, because if ripe they will dry a dark color and will not bring so high a price.—The great object is to have the fruit when dried of a bright color. Pealed peaches should cut in ten or fifteen pieces. Unpealed peaches should only be halled and dried a bright color. If any are quartered keep them separate, for they will not bring so high a price if they are mixed.

Apples should be pealed, cored and cut into very small thin slices, and dried bright,

We will buy all the fruit offered for sale, and will give the highest price.

J. A. MILLER & CO.

82-tf.

Wanted.

A good journeyman TAILOR can get steady employment by applying immediately to
R. M. ROBINSON,
37-tf.] Rutherfordton, N; C.

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